

mens taken at Denville, July 14, 1937, on chestnut oak by Mr. M. H. Sartor, who states that they were so numerous as to curl the leaves.*

Rhynchothrips debilis Hood.

The food plant of this species is sweet fern (*Comptonia peregrina*) and this thrips has been taken commonly at Gibson, Long Island, N. Y., by the author from May 30 to August 1, only in the macropterous form.

Symphiothrips punctatus Hood and Williams.

Also established in the New York Botanical Gardens greenhouses, where it was first collected by Mr. G. J. Rau.

A NEW ANOBIID BEETLE (COLEOP : ANOBIIDAE) INJURIOUS TO BOOKS.

By W. S. FISHER,

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Specimens of an unknown anobiid beetle infesting books in Florida were submitted by E. A. Back for identification. It appears necessary to propose new names, both generic and specific, by which this species may be known.

NEOGASTRALLUS, new genus.

Body oblong, moderately convex. Head not visible from above, received in an excavation of the prothorax; front obliquely carinate above the antennae; beneath deeply excavated behind the mentum. Eyes small, widely separated. Antenna 9-segmented; first segment elongate oval; second similar but smaller; third, fourth, and fifth very narrow, subequal in width and length, the sides of the third and fourth parallel, the fifth slightly triangular; sixth very small, quadrate, one-half as long as and distinctly narrower than the fifth; seventh and eighth triangular, each as wide as long; ninth oblong, slightly longer than the eighth. Pronotum with lateral margins entire. Anterior and middle coxae widely separated. Prosternal process deeply depressed between the coxae, with the sides parallel. Posterior coxae grooved for the reception of the femora. First and second visible abdominal sternites connate, the first longer than the second at middle but shorter than it at the sides; third, fourth, and fifth sternites shorter, the third and fourth subequal in length, the fifth longer. Legs slender; anterior tibiae unarmed externally; tarsi nearly three-fourths as long as the tibiae.

Genotype.—*Neogastrallus librinocens*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Anobiini, and is related to *Gastrallus* Jacquelin du Val, but it differs from that genus in

having the anterior margin of the thorax entire between the anterior coxae, the underside of the head deeply excavated behind the mentum, and the lateral margins of the pronotum entire.

***Neogastrallus librinocens*, new species.**

Uniformly dark reddish brown (legs and antennae slightly paler), moderately shiny, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, grayish pubescence. Head deeply sunk within the prothorax, the eyes partially covered in repose; front slightly convex, finely, densely granulose. Pronotum wider than long, narrower at apex than at base, widest near base; sides arcuately rounded when viewed from above; disk strongly, uniformly convex; surface rather densely granulose, the granules distinctly separated. Elytra twice as long as wide, subequal in width to thorax at base; sides nearly parallel anteriorly, slightly expanded behind the middle; apices separately broadly rounded; disk strongly convex; surface finely, uniformly, confluent ocellate-punctate; each elytron with a distinct stria along lateral margin, the stria obsolete toward apex. Body beneath finely, densely granulose, the sternum more or less ocellate-punctate. Length, 2.4 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Type locality.—Saint Leo, Pasco County, Fla.

Type and paratypes.—No. 52607, United States National Museum.

Described from nine specimens (one type). The adults together with live larvae were found in numbers infesting books received from the Saint Leo College on November 15, 1937.

EIGHT NEW SPECIES OF WEST INDIAN CHRYSOMELIDAE.

By DORIS H. BLAKE.

Five of the species here described were collected by P. J. Darlington during the summer of 1936, in the mountains of Oriente Province, Cuba. Two others from the Museum of Comparative Zoology collection were taken by W. M. Mann in Haiti, and the last is a species from the United States National Museum collection labelled as new by E. A. Schwarz some years ago.

***Chalcosicya rotunda*, n. sp.**

Fig. 7.

About 2 mm. long, broadly ovate, shining with a coppery lustre, sparsely and not regularly sprinkled with whitish scalelike hairs.

Head inserted well into the prothorax, with rounded occiput and front unbroken to the labrum except for a slight median depression on vertex; coarsely punctured, the intervals alutaceous, each puncture with a coarse whitish hair,